

THORNE'S

No. 4,
OLD VAT
SCOTCH
WHISKY.

As supplied to the House
of Lords and House of Com-
mons.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS
ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Hongkong.

THE TRIUMPH OF MODERN BRITAIN.

Statistical Facts.

Let us remind ourselves of the startling
figures brought out by analysis of last
year's investing. Can it be deemed satis-
factory that for public issues should go
abroad? Can a nation of 46 million peo-
ple with an aggregate income which
amounts probably to £2,100,000,000
in 1914, spare as much as one-tenth
of that income to be invested in places
overseas? It seems to me that to
ask these questions is to answer
them. £300,000,000 is far more than a
nation with our income can spare if it is
to develop adequately and healthily with
a proper and ample supply of capital for
domestic purposes. Looking at the matter
soberly, we may freely acknowledge that
the nation gains as Sir Edgar Speyer
argues, by world development. But is not
Britain a part of the world, and does not it
deserve to be developed as much as Uruguay
or British Columbia? By all means let
us be broad in our conceptions of the
world we live in, and cherish no narrow
ideas as to the use and disposal of the
world's wealth. Let us grant that if we
add to the prosperity of Peru we do some-
thing to add to the prosperity not only of
Peru, but of all the world, and therefore,
incidentally, of Britain. We should do well,
however, not to forget that it is equally
true that if we develop this country it is
good for the world and for Peru, and most
manifestly good for ourselves.

It is all very well to sing the praises of
the man who puts his money into China.
We may offer objections to him as a word
developer, but let us not forget his motives,
and let us not forget what Britain owes to
herself. The investor in South America is
not put to a wish to do good to the
world, but by an ardent desire to earn
a profit. He cannot see his way to get
5 per cent. at home, and he goes abroad
for it. Thus, no matter how soon the need
of the nation for a pilot, it will not get the
use of capital of our sector for 5 per cent.
As a whip can deny the need in this
country for the application of hundreds of
millions of new capital? What is the
housing question but a capital ques-
tion? The facts about housing are
that, as the census of production and
other evidence shows, we are rebuilding
this country so slowly that it may come to
be written that the springs of its wealth
laid before it housed its people decently.
Our railways badly need capital,
and in these recent years, while capital
has been flowing abroad at the rate
of hundreds of millions a year, we
know that the British railway companies
have raised only a few millions a year. As
for light railways to assist our agricul-
turalists, we hardly know the meaning of
the term in this country. Our waterways, the
derelict and neglected, spite of the report
of a recent Royal Commission. The report
of another Commission which recommended
us to invest large amounts of capital in
infrastructure—that trade which breeds
other trades and the need for the use of
more capital in these other trades—has
been characteristically pigeon-holed—
Mr. Chubb's Money, in The Fortnightly
Review.

JAPANESE FLOUR MILLING.

According to the Russian Melnik,
the Japanese Milling Company is the largest
milling concern in Japan. It is called in
the native language Nippon Seippon
Kaisha, Ltd., and is located in Tokyo.
This company is now building a new wheat
flour mill, to cost £53,000, and to produce
75 tons of flour per day of 24 hours. The
mill will be started to work about the end
of this year. The practice of steam milling
in Japan to any extent only developed very
recently—namely, about the time of the
 Russo-Japanese war—and it is a symptom
of a change in the daily life of the people,
who now begin to eat bread and other baked
goods. The demand for flour has corre-
spondingly increased in Japan during the
past ten years. The machinery for the
new mill has been ordered in America,
which takes a large part in the equipment
of Japanese mills. The second position in
this respect is taken by Japan. Germany
also did a little for Japan in this way.
The value of the milling machinery im-
ported into Japan in 1911 was from America
113,074 yen, England 83,468 yen and
Germany 35,907 yen. "But it is difficult to
represent the classes in the Japanese figures."
It is added that the American machines are
favoured because of their fine quality, sim-
plicity of construction and cheapness com-
pared with the machines of other countries.

RHEUMATISM.

HAVE you ever tried Chamberlain's
Pain-Expeller for rheumatism? If not,
you are wasting time, as the longer this
disease runs on the harder it is to cure.
Get a bottle to-day, apply it with a vigorous
massage to the all stiff parts and you will
be surprised and delighted at the relief
obtained. For sale by all Chemists and
Druggists.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

**THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND
ENGINEERING CO. OF
HONGKONG, LTD.**
TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGE-
MASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDRERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL,
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.
WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway
Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 787 x 83 x 34 ft.
Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement
providing conditions for repair of ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES
throughout the shops ranging up to 100 Tons.
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Cables, etc.

AGENTS FOR:

JOHN I. THORNCROFT & Co., Ltd.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 1/2 to 150 H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS,
LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS & PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING & LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.
Dockyard Manager can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m. and 12 noon at the
Town Office.

SUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOO DOCK." Telephone No. 212.

"MUMEYA"

"While-you-wait" Photography

JUST ARRIVED FROM JAPAN A FULLY QUALIFIED ARTIST WITH
APPARATUS AND MATERIALS WHICH CAN FINISH
IN AN HOUR.

"Special terms 30% reduction for Volunteers
and all men in uniform."

No. 8, Queen's Road Central.

TELE. No. 254.

NEW SHIPMENT

Government guaranteed 1st Grade Butter.

Packed specially in Australia for us. Absolutely

Best Imported. None Better quality made.

75 cents per lb.

FOR THE BEST OF EVERYTHING PROCURABLE IN ANY CLASS

RESTAURANT IN THE EAST TRY THE

ALEXANDRA CAFE

DIOCESAN GIRLS' SCHOOL,
KOWLOON.

SCHOOL Re-opens on THURSDAY,
September 10, at 9 a.m.
Hongkong, Sept. 7, 1914. 385

TENDERS.

THE Undersigned are now open to
receive Tenders for supplying their
ships with Provisions, Deck and Engine
Room stores, Fresh meat and etc. Also
Stevedoring and other services.
Firms interested in the above may have
a list of articles to be tendered for upon
application to the Undersigned.

THE ROBERT DOLAN CO.

Hongkong, Sept. 7, 1914. 384

NOTICE.

AT A PUBLIC MEETING held at the
Chamber of Commerce Rooms on
the 2nd instant a Committee was appointed
consisting of the following gentlemen:-

Mr. A. H. BARLOW,
Mr. C. P. HAY,
Mr. P. H. HOLYOAKE,
Mr. R. SUTHERLAND,
Mr. W. M. HUMPHREYS.

to consider the question of taking steps
for the protection of the interests of those
concerned in respect of cargo on board
German and Austrian steamers en route
to and from Hongkong.
Firms concerned in such shipments (not
hypothetically to one of the local Banks)
are invited to furnish particulars of same
to the Undersigned.

The necessary forms will be supplied on
application.
G. C. MUXON,
Secretary German and Austrian
Steamers Cargo Committee.
Queen's Building,
Hongkong, Sept. 7, 1914. 380

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE cannot be
bettered. If Equalled, For Bread-
baking, Confectionery, Made with Wines &
Liquors.

CHEN KWONG & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL IMPORT &
EXPORT.

CANTON

LARGE WHOLESALE & RETAIL
STORE.

FURNITURE, Draperies, Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Makers of Jewellery, Lacquered,
Crochery Ware.

Iron-mongery, Wine and Spirits
Foreign Clothes for gentlemen made to
order by our own tailors.

Large assortment of Chinese Silks and
Foreign Goods of every description.
All goods sold at reasonable prices.
The Cheapest and Best place in Canton &
Hongkong to buy Chinese and Foreign
Goods.

609 FAT POO STREET,
CANTON and

No. 237, 239, Des Voeux Road
and No. 120, Cross Street Road Central
Tel. No. 311. Hongkong.

SIEN TING.

Surgeon Dentist.

No. 14, D'ARVILLE STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation Free.

THE CARLTON HOTEL

Recently Renovated and Refurnished.
Self-Contained Suites of Apartments with Private
Bath-rooms attached. Luxuriously Furnished Lounge, Drawing, Reading
and Writing Rooms.

PERFECT SANITATION.

Under Personal Management of

C. E. OWEN, Proprietor.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

**HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO
& WEST RIVER STEAMERS.**

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG
TUESDAY, 8th SEPTEMBER.

8 A.M. 'HONAN'. 8 A.M. 'HONGSHAN'.
5 P.M. 'FATSHAN'. 5 P.M. 'KINSHAN'.

WEDNESDAY, 9th SEPTEMBER.

8 A.M. 'HONGSHAN'. 8 A.M. 'HONAN'.
5 P.M. 'FATSHAN'. 5 P.M. 'KINSHAN'.

Single Fare by Night Steamer.....\$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer) 10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer.....4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer.....9.00

The attention of the travelling Public is drawn to the comfort afforded by the
Company's vessels. Passengers arriving by Night Steamers from Canton (due at
Hongkong about 11 p.m.) are permitted to sleep on board till next morning without
extra charge. Electric fans and electric light are available all night.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. 'SUI TAI'. S.S. 'TAISHAN'.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days, at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
Sundays, at 9 A.M. and 12.30 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. Sundays, at 7.30 A.M. and 5 P.M.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 13th SEPTEMBER.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN".
will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 8 A.M.
and return from Macao at 2 P.M.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at
7.30 A.M., and from Hongkong at 12.30 P.M., from the Company's Wing Lok Street
Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. 'HONGSHAN'.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 P.M.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.40 P.M.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. 'FATSHAN', 588 Tons, and S.S. 'NANSHING', 568 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday
and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the
days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to
Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers 'LINSHAN' and
'SANDU'. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted
throughout by electricity. Electric fans in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),

Opposite the Blake Pier.

**THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM**
J. H. TARGART,
MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL

ADAMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Dining, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies' Rooms.
Root Garden.

Terms—From \$5 per day and up.

Telegraph Add: "Peaceful."
P. O. PICKETER,
Manager.

GRAND HOTEL

NOTED FOR THE BEST FOOD, REFRESHMENTS, ACCOMMODATION
AND CLEANLINESS.

CUISINE UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

ELECTRIC LIGHT & FANS THROUGHOUT.

F. REICHMANN, Proprietor.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO. LD.

Portland Cement

In Casks of 375 lbs. net

In Bags of 25 lbs. net

Shewan, Tomes & Co.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

"NESTOR"
Sanitary Fluid.

Reliable Disinfectant.

Two table-spoonsful to a gallon of water for washing
floors, etc., is most useful for the Destruction of Fleas.

PER PINT TIN.....50 CENTS

PER GALLON TIN.....\$2.00

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

32, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

MEE CHEUNG

ART PHOTOGRAPHER.

CHILDREN'S PHOTOS

A

SPECIALITY.

NOTE ADDRESS

106 ROUSE HONGKONG

Bournville

The "COCOA de Luxe"

HIGHEST GRADE
BRITISH MADE

"BOURNVILLE COCOA represents the
highest grade of nutritive cocoa at present on
the market; it fully maintains its high reputa-
tion in food value and delicacy of flavour, and
is second to none in any respect whatsoever."
Medical Magazine, March, 1912.

**CADBURY'S
CHOCOLATES**

In Tins and Fancy Boxes
Specially Packed for Export

FROM "THE FACTORY IN A GARDEN" BOURNVILLE, ENG.

Hongkong, Dec. 17 1907

CALOBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

(Established 1864).

AGENTS FOR

Contrexeville Water

(Source Pavillon)

The famous cure for gout, rheumatism,
diabetes &c.

In the tropics it is advisable to drink
Contrexeville regularly in order to keep the
blood pure.

INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

DIAMOND BRACELETS, RINGS, BROOCHES.
SILVER CUPS, TEA SETS, CIGARETTE CASES.
etc., etc.,

AGENTS FOR

BENSON'S ENGLISH MADE WATCHES.

HOTEL MANSIONS: OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

WING KEE & CO.,

Nos. 47, 48 and 49, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL

SHIPCHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, PROVISION MERCHANTS, COAL
MERCHANTS, &c., &c., OF FIFTY YEARS STANDING
SHIP CAPTAINS ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE US A TRIAL.

FRANCISCO TSE YAT, General Manager

HONGKONG, August 13, 1908.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two shipways and can accommodate any craft
of 500 feet long.Town Office, 34, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 459.
Shipyards, Sham-Sai-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. K.9.
Estimates furnished on application.

HONGKONG, April 1, 1913.

WONG PING WA, Manager

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 4" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE
CABLE LAID 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE
4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

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THE KAILAN MINING
ADMINISTRATION.

KAIPING COAL

Now well-known throughout the East for

STEAM RAISING, FURNACE, STEEL MAKING, SHIP BUNKERS, and
HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

KAIPING COKE

Competes with the best quality English Cokes for

FOUNDRY, SMELTING AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

HIGHEST FIREBRICKS
FIRECLAY,
STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND.

OFFICES: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

TEL. ADDRESS: MAISHAN, HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE: No. 869.

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

THE CHINA MAIL
COMBINED COLOURED
TYPHOON MAP & GUIDE

Showing tracks and daily progress of the big Typhoon

during the last twenty years.

And enabling one to locate the centre of a Typhoon.

MOUNTED ON CARDBOARD AND TAPED FOR HANGING

Price 40 cents

Printed by CHINA MAIL OFFICE

INTIMATIONS

MITSU BISHI COSHI KWAISHA
(MITSU BISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKA
SIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, YO-
SHINOTANI, KISHIDAKE, HOJO,
KANADA, NAKAMURA, SAYO,
SUNINOW and KAMITAMADA
Collieries.AGENTS for "ARITO" & "ORUBARI"
COALS.

HEAD OFFICE: TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—

Nagasaki, Moji, Karatsu,
Wakamatsu, Oita, Misaki,
Hakodate, Kobe, Osaka, Kyoto,
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya,
Tsingtao, Shanghai, Hongkong,
Hankow, Peking.Tel. Address for above: "IWASAKI"
Codes:—A1, ABC 5th Ed., Western Union.

AGENCIES:

CHONGKING: Messrs Gearing &
Co.MANILA: Messrs Macandray &
Co.SINGAPORE: Messrs Borneo Co.
Ltd.GLASGOW: Messrs A. R. Brown,
McFarlane & Co., Ltd.

For particulars, apply to

K. KATO,
Manager,
No. 2, PRINCE STREET,
HONGKONG.

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEET-

ING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the

above Company will be held at the

Company's office on SATURDAY the

8th of September, at Noon, for the

purpose of receiving the Report of the

General Manager, together with a State-

ment of Accounts to 30th June, 1914.

The TRANSFER BOOK will be

CLOSED from the 19th to the 26th of

September, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, Sept. 5, 1914.

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DAIRY FARM NEWS.

NOTHING CAN EXCEL

OUR

DAISY BRAND

TABLE BUTTER

It is pure, delicious and positively

the best brand.

On the market.

Insist on getting the genuine article.

68

MARTIN'S
APOL STEEL
PILLS

A French Preparation for the Cure of all Disorders of the Liver and Gall Bladder, and for the Relief of all the Symptoms which result from these Organs, such as Indigestion, Flatulence, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, &c.

MARTIN'S
APOL STEEL
PILLS

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

INSURANCE CO.

BY WHICH ARE COVERED THE SHARES OF

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE

COMPANY, LTD.,

and

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS

ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1911,

£22,861,288.

I—Authorized Capital £5,000,000.

Subscribed Capital £4,500,000.

Paid-up Capital £2,437,500.

II—Fire Funds £3,899,114.

III—Life & Annuity Funds £16,136,160.

Sinking Fund Account £8,513.

£22,861,288.

Revenue Fire Branch £2,507,168.

Life and Annuity 1,373,229.

Revenue Marine Department £24,492.

Other Receipts £30,193.

£25,233,319.

The Accumulated Funds of the various

Branches are separately invested, and by

Act of Parliament are set aside to meet

the claims under the respective Depart-

ments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

Agents.

If you have lost your appetite, one of

the big variety of dining dishes at the

ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt

you.

"CAPSTAN"
NAVY CUT
TOBACCO &
CIGARETTES

"Always most welcome"

W.D. & H.O. WILLS BRISTOL & LONDON.

JAVA AND THE WAR.

CALMER CONDITIONS FOLLOW THE
FIRST PANIC.

Sourabaya, August 12.

The official denial of the news that

the Netherlands and Belgium had de-

clared war on Germany, last week, went

a long way towards restraining the then

existing panic. A calm has now set in

and though it is nothing like the peace

we knew before the lighting of the Euro-

pean conflagration, it is nevertheless

sufficient to show that folks here have

regained something of their old assurance.

The Government has played a very

important part in the proper regulation

of the prices of food stuffs and other

necessaries, and fortunately too, for the

middle classes, for "had some

dealers been allowed to continue in the

way they had begun, there would not

surprisingly have been no limit to the

lengths they would have gone. As it

happened, however, the prices asked

before the close of last week for some

things, viz., milk, butter and drinkables,

to mention a few, were too ridiculous.

The good old stevedores managed to fetch

seventy-five cents in many places, and

for the same price large numbers of the

popular "Kunshi" were disposed of to

cigar buyers—especially in the vicinity

of the bulletin board.

OLD CREDIT SYSTEM PREVAILS.

No shopkeeper would then dream of

accepting a banknote without first pro-

fitting by a discount of fifty per cent, and

hundreds who had been regular and

honest dealers with some of the bigger

firms for a longer period than they cared

to remember, were politely informed

that cash on delivery was the order of

the day. This proved a blow—especially

with regard to the dispensaries—to many

who were unfortunate enough to fall ill

at the time. A change for the better has,

however, now set in and with few ex-

ceptions the old system of credit is now

being allowed, whilst prices in all cases

are no higher than 20 per cent. above

usual retail prices, whilst some big estab-

lishments now charge the old prices for

their wares. The run on the banks has

ceased and many have now replaced

much of what they had already drawn

out in a time of panic. Two important

functions that were to have been opened

this and the next month have been post-

poned. The Colonial Exhibition opening

has been postponed to the 31st, inst.,

whilst that of the Rubber Congress has

been postponed until further notice—in

all probability until the situation in

Europe improves.

The Deli Railway Company now re-

fuses to allow the usual credit to custom-

ers' companies there, and demands deposit

guarantees from all estates. This step

is a blow to smaller estates, whose total

of cash in hand is far from great.

At the request of the Dutch Secretary

of State for the Colonies, the Governor-

General has decided to prolong his term

of office in the Netherlands East Indies.

His Excellency will therefore not leave

Java in November. The Minister's re-

quest was based on the fact that it would

be very inadvisable to "bring about a

change under existing circumstances.

The Governor-General, it may be stated,

had already sent Mrs. Idenburg home

and was preparing to follow her in a few

months and his decision to still longer

retain his responsible office in the pre-

sented critical state of affairs is worthy of

praise. A mobilisation of the local forces

and conscripts, with a view to maintain-

ing the neutrality of this archipelago, is

being expedited. Hundreds of volun-

teers have offered themselves for service

in every district in Java, Semarang alone

having so far produced no single volun-

teer. A census on all foreign and local

telegrams is now being strictly enforced.

Extreme dullness in business still pre-

vails and hardly anything is done in

sugar, coffee, pepper, cotton, maize, and

other produce. The local government has

sent 60,000 piculs of rice to relieve

shortage in Medan.

ADVANCES TO ESTATES.

A communication from the Java Bank

to Batavia papers states that this estab-

lishment is prepared to aid all estates

with any necessary advances against the

usual deposit of securities. This will

help numerous planting companies to

continue with their respective industries.

One hundred and thirty thousand piculs

of flour have been purchased by the

government for the troops at Cheribon.

Well attended meetings of Javanese and

Malays throughout Java have unanimou-

sly decided to join the Dutch troops for

the protection of the island whenever

necessary.

Before proceeding with the business of

the day in the High Court last Friday,

Mr. Dijkstra, president of the High

Court at Batavia, rising from his seat

addressed those present in the following

terms: "Gentlemen, you are face to face

with extremely dark times. Days in

which Queen and Fatherland, more than

anything else, demand our affection, devo-

tion and loyalty. Let us now signify our

deep attachment. Long live the Queen.

Long live the Netherlands." Three hearty

cheers were given, and the Court then

settled down to its routine.

A good example has been set to local

firms by Messrs. Lindo & Twiss & Co. at

Batavia. This firm has published a notice

telling that in spite of the present cri-

tical situation, here, it has no intention

whatever to either diminish any portion

of its staff or to cause a decrease in

salaries. Many firms, says a local paper,

would do good to alleviate the feelings

of their staff by the publication of a

similar statement.—"Straits Times."

864

WORN-OUT HORSES.

Scheme to End the Present

Traffic.

The draft was recently arranged of a

scheme to put an end to the decrepit

horse traffic to the Continent by creating a

home market for the by-products of worn-

out British horses and establishing centres

where they can be humanely destroyed.

For this purpose a company has been

formed under the name of "British Animal

Products, (Limited)," the prospectus of

which has just been issued. The Royal

Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to

Animals is largely interested in the move-

ment.

The object of the company is to utilize

for industrial purposes the carcasses of

decrepit and worn-out horses and other

animals, and the principal intention is to

collect such animals without cruelty and to

kill them painlessly. A central factory is

to be established in England, with

subsidiary depots and rendering plants throughout

the country, where the animals are to be

humanely slaughtered. Already an op-

tion has been secured for the purchase of a

factory at Barking Creek, which is fitted

with the necessary plant in full working

order. It is proposed also to erect a model

abattoir there.

The Man Who
Gets ThereIs the man who has blood—
real rich red blood and
plenty of it—in his bodyWATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND
makes blood—rich red—
giving, brain nourishing,
strength replenishing blood.

ROBT. PORTER & CO'S

CELEBRATED

BULL DOG

BRAND

LIGHT ALE

IN PINTS & SPLITS

Very light, extremely palatable and refreshing.
Brewed from the finest English malt and hops.

SOLE AGENTS

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WM. Powell
1 TD.

TELEPHONE 346

THE MOST EXCLUSIVE
NOVELTIES OF THE
MOMENT IN

TIES,
SHIRTS,
SOCKS.

You would do well to call
and inspect these goods

WM. Powell
LTD.

THE
UP-TO-DATE
GENTLEMEN'S
OUTFITTERS.

THE DIARY.

MEMO. FOR TOMORROW.

General Memoranda

FRIDAY, Sept. 11 & SAT. Sept. 12:—
2.30 p.m.—Sale of Chinese Porcelain
and Caricatures at Messrs. Hughes and
Hughes.

SUNDAY, September 13:—
8 a.m.—Excursion to Macao.

MONDAY, September 14:—
3 p.m.—Sale of Green Lead at P.W.D.

WEDNESDAY, September 16:—
2.20 p.m.—Sale of Teakwood and
Blackwood Furniture etc. at Messrs.
Hughes and Hughes.

SATURDAY, September 19:—
Noon.—Hongkong Bank Extraordinary
Meeting.

MONDAY, September 21:—
Jewish Year 5675 begins.

SATURDAY, September 26:—
N. on.—Douglas Steamship Co. Ordinary
General Meeting.

TUESDAY, September 29:—
Michaelmas Day.

THE EDWARD DISPENSARY,
G. KAMMING & Co., Ltd.
Chemists and Druggists.

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN
PRICES.

PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY
DISPENSED.
Pure Drugs, Patent Medicines, &c.
2A, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.
Begins on July 22, 1912.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Today, according to the old style Chinese calendar, is the festival of white dew—Pai-lu.

St. Paul's College re-assembles next Saturday. [The Diocesan Girls' School, Kowloon, resumes on Thursday.]

Detective Lamkin yesterday arrested a Chinese on suspicion of having stolen in May, 1911, 21,500 twenty-cent pieces and \$300 on bank notes.

A corps of Volunteers formed for Macao at the instance of the Governor already has 110 members. The municipal band has been incorporated in the corps.

The rainfall in Macao between 7 p.m. last Tuesday and 7 p.m. Wednesday amounted to 2.2 in, a figure which has only been surpassed three times since 1867. Floods have wrought great havoc.

Captain R. D. Crawford, R.G.A., who left the Colony some months ago after serving five years with the Hongkong-Singapore Light Infantry R.G.A., has been gazetted to the appointment of Staff Captain, Eastern Command.

A V. Riborio, formerly in the employ of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, & Co., charged with forging two cheques and forging a signature, was again remanded this morning for a week. The case was adjourned from last week to permit of the attendance of Mr. Lee, who was away in Japan on leave. The V. Riborio, on which Mr. Lee is a passenger, is detained in Macao, and will not arrive here before Sunday or Monday next.

OPIUM IN A SAMPA.

Police Seize 4,056 Tels.

Before Mr. Wood, at the Magistracy this afternoon, the case was continued against four Chinese—and a woman—of being in illegal possession of 4,056 tels of raw opium which was discovered on board a sampson, "Mr. Otto Kong" Sing, defendant.

The first defendant said he was a sampson owner. His boat was off the Kwong Wing Wharf at 6 a.m., and he was engaged by two other Chinese to go to a blue tunnel steamer. The men went on board the steamer and told defendant to wait for luggage. Three blankets and eight other packages were lowered into the sampson. The men told him to wait a moment, but in the meantime two policemen examined the sampson. Defendant offered to take the police on board the steamer but the police would not go. He denied offering a bribe.

Defendants were discharged.

THE SERBIAN ARMY.

British Military View.

A particularly interesting idea of the military value of the Serbian army is given in a pamphlet circulated by the General Staff of the British Army, and compiled from reports furnished by British and other officers who were present during the various operations of the recent Balkan war.

The new material of the Serbian infantry is described as excellent, the men are strong, healthy, and accustomed to hardship and fatigue. "Though the majority are illiterate, they are quite intelligent." "They possess a form of courage which may be brutal, but is certainly suited to the circumstances of a Balkan campaign."

These men, if left to themselves, as they frequently were, preferred a short, sharp bayonet fight to the slow, if less costly, process of taking up fire positions.

In an action to the west of Monastir this year, a cold steel was well exemplified after the attack. "Two lines of Turkish soldiers were found on the ground, every one of whom had been killed by a bayonet thrust." "That was a night attack against half-starved and ill-fed Turks, but there were cases in which the Serbian tactics were successfully used against the brave and sturdy Bulgarians."

Many other instances of bayonet fighting might be quoted, all of which go to prove that the Serbian infantry is possessed of great dash, and that the men have little of the element of the average in their character, which makes them prefer cold steel to distant fighting, where they cannot see the result of their efforts.

At the same time, the individual training of the men in the finer points of a soldier's work is by no means neglected; they are trained in the principles of tactics, taught to employ their intelligence, and encouraged to use their initiative. The Serbian infantry persistently used the entrenching tool when attacking, and used it with much skill.

A FAT MAN'S COMPENSATION CLAIM.

The House of Lords delivered judgment recently in an appeal under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, from the Court of Session in Scotland. A soldier met with an accident, from which he recovered, but his enforced idleness increased his natural tendency to obesity to such an extent that he found it difficult to follow his occupation as a miner. When he recovered from his sickness, the employers agreed to pay compensation, but he claimed that they were still liable to him, as his obesity was the indirect result of the accident. He had become too fat to do manual labor.

The subject of the case had found that the incapacity from which he had recovered, and he ended the compensation. The Court of Session, however, decided otherwise. Their Lordships now held that the employer's award ought to be restored.

RIGHT OF CAPTURE IN MARITIME WAR.

WHAT BELLIGERENTS AND NEUTRALS MAY DO.

The right of capture in maritime war is a subject which must of necessity attract considerable attention at a time like the present, and it may be useful to touch on a few main points dealt with more fully in a recent article by Vice-Admiral Sir Edmund Slade, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.

In maritime war, the most important "right of war" is the right of capture which is claimed by belligerent vessels and conceded to them with certain limitations. In the early days of intercourse at sea, every vessel encountered was either a friend or an enemy, and there was no restriction on the proceedings of belligerents. With the growing power of the Sovereigns, and the consolidation of their States into more or less homogeneous nations, it was found to be inexpedient and dangerous to allow an indiscriminate right of capture, and the right to con- sequence became limited to the ships of the particular nationality which was a party to the dispute, all others being considered to be neutral, and normally free from capture.

With the exemption of the trade of the neutral from interference, such as was imposed on him, that he was not to assist either belligerent, but must remain in fact, as well as in name, neutral. It has taken centuries to work out a set of rules that can be considered in any way satisfactory, and all the controversy and oscillations of policy, due to the conflicting principles involved, have been very marked. The penalty for not conforming to this duty is confiscation.

A FAMOUS TREATY.

About the end of the thirteenth century the increase of commerce in the Mediterranean brought about various attempts to regulate the proceedings of belligerents, and the most famous of these was the Convention of 1284, which was signed at the Council of Nîmes. The rule there laid down was that the enemy's goods were liable to seizure wherever they were found in neutral ships, but that neutral goods were free from capture on board an enemy's ship, after satisfying certain claims.

Except where modified by treaties, this continued to be the British rule until 1856, when the Declaration of Paris was signed. The action of the United States in bringing property at sea from capture was perfectly consistent with the attitude of her Government since America became an independent State. She first argued it on Great Britain in 1793, during the negotiations for the Treaty of Peace after the war of the American Independence.

Since then the attempt has been renewed more than once, and with other Powers besides Great Britain, the last time being at the Hague Conference in 1907.

In England many great men have expressed themselves in favor of the immunity of private property at sea, from Lord Brougham in 1816 to Lord Lansdowne in 1906. Mr. Cobden spoke strongly in favor of it as the logical corollary of the Declaration of Paris, and so did J. S. Mill and others. On the Continent there are many advocates of the doctrine, including such international jurists as Calvo, Fieri, Martens and Blunckell.

THE ACT OF CAPTURE.

As regards the act of capture itself, it is impossible to know what the true character of a ship is by looking at her from the outside, for it is no longer in every case colors, provided that no hostile act is done while showing them. Public vessels of both belligerents have the right, therefore, to stop and examine any merchant vessel to find out if she is showing, to ascertain her destination and the character of her cargo. This right is strictly analogous to that of a railway inspector who examines the tickets of the passengers.

Since the exercise of this right is solely for the purpose of enabling the belligerent to maintain his legitimate control over the traffic on the high seas, and entails no personal consequences on a ship that is not infringing the rules, that the belligerent has a legal right to enforce, any resistance to the officer sent on board to examine the papers carries with it the penalty of confiscation.

RIGHT OF RESISTANCE.

Closely connected with the right of capture is the reciprocal right of resistance to capture. The belligerent violates no law by attempting to carry on his trade, in spite of the efforts of the enemy to prevent him, and his position is a perfectly legal one. He is not called upon to recognize the authority of the enemy's officers; to do so, in fact, almost like requiring him to accept the conclusion of the war before the end has been reached. The enemy's officers have no right to land on board before they have been recognized as such by the sovereignty of the ruler for that of the ship's own ruler, except as an act of war, and by all to means in their power.

This right has been specifically recognized as belonging to the inhabitants of towns, villages, and districts on land before they have been occupied, and it has never been questioned in any maritime war that has been waged. In the event of capture, the conditions at the time of capture, the neutral is, however, in quite a different case. The right of capture that a belligerent has with regard to him is only that of arrest, and that is a legally binding one. Resistance to a belligerent, therefore, is unlawful, and is punishable as such. If the immunity of private property at sea from capture, with the exception of contraband, were the accepted rule of war, then belligerent ships would be in the same position as regards resistance to capture as neutrals are now. They would be liable to capture if they had broken rules lawfully made by the belligerent, and their arrest would be an administrative act, against which they would have no right of resistance.

THE BELLIGERENT'S RIGHT.

To sum up the whole question, a belligerent has full right, as the law now stands, to seize the enemy by stopping his trade, that is to say, the free exchange of goods both on land and by sea. The first object which is only attainable after they have been swept aside. Y. C. Daily News.

INDO-CHINA AND THE WAR.

ANTI-GERMAN DEMONSTRATIONS IN SAIGON.

Riotous Proceedings.

French papers just received in Singapore from Indo-China contain detailed accounts of scenes of wild disorder which took place in the streets of Saigon, during the evening of August 8. The news revealed that morning of German acts of aggression in Alsace, and on the French and Belgian frontiers, had roused the more irresponsible French inhabitants of the town to a dangerous pitch of excitement, which found expression in a comparatively mild demonstration in the morning before the German Consulate, when the hated German flag was officially hauled down.

Towards evening, however, numbers of excited demonstrators again gathered—apparently in accordance with a pre-arranged plan—in the neighbourhood of the Central Post Office, where a well-known resident of Saigon, M. Carpentier, delivered a bitter anti-German harangue, in the course of which he denounced what he termed the "anti-patriotic violence" which still permitted the presence of Germans in their midst, and demanded the immediate expulsion of all German subjects from the Colony.

A procession was then (about 9 o'clock) formed up, and headed by three men bearing tricolours, made its way amidst an indescribable babel of shouts, hoots, whistling and matches of patriotic songs, to the German Consulate, where revolvers were discharged and fierce cries of "Bevengue" and "Death to the German nation" were yelled by the crowd. The building, however, was apparently quite deserted and remained in complete darkness. The demonstrators, then, proceeded in turn to the Belgian and Russian Consulates, where more patriotic songs were sung and the respective consuls greeted with a tremendous ovation. Continuing its unbroken progress, the procession reached the Hotel de l'Indochine, in which the English Consul, Mr. Gorman, recently took up his residence. Here the enthusiasm of the crowd waxed greater than ever, and volleys of cheers in the English "Hip, hip, hurrah" fashion were intermingled with loud shouts of "Vive l'Angleterre!" "Vive la France!" and "Vive la Reine Mary!"

Up to this point the demonstration was of a comparatively harmless description, but unfortunately the original procession had in the meantime been swelled by the addition of wild elements, comprising a number of young men who were half mad with the excitement engendered by the news to hand in the morning, and it was probably these late comers who were mainly responsible for the scenes of pillage and riot which ensued.

GERMAN CLUB SACKED.

Leaving the French Consulate, the crowd headed for the German Club, Spindel and Co., in the Boulevard Charpentier. Here the doors were torn down and further revolvers fired, but the premises were not entered, as someone had suggested a raid on the German Club in the Rue Lefevre. This suggestion was met with derisive acclamation and was immediately acted upon. It was here that the most serious events of the evening took place. The doors of the club premises were soon forced, but while this was being done a most distressing incident occurred. One of the demonstrators—a young man named Charles Castagne, the son of a Saigon municipal councillor—was dangerously wounded by a revolver shot fired at random by one of another group of wreckers; some how the crowd round about thought that the wounded man was a German who had been seized in the club, and the greatest difficulty was experienced in extricating Mr. Castagne from the surrounding throng. The lack of the club premises was then proceeded with and in a quarter of an hour the furniture, ornaments, pictures, books, etc. were little more than a mass of fragments.

Not content with this work of destruction the mob went on to the offices of Messrs. Spindel and Co., at the corner of the Rue MacMahon and the Quai de l'Arroyo-Chinois, which had been closed by the firm in the morning. The doors and shutters were speedily razed open with the aid of the large sledge which had been removed from the German Club. Then began a perfect orgy of destruction. Tables and chairs and desks were broken up and the fragments thrown out of the window into the middle of the street, where they were smashed to atoms, boxes of cigars and cigarettes were carried off as booty and absolutely nothing of value was left intact on the premises. This seemed to satisfy even the most ardent demonstrators, and the crowd thereupon gradually dispersed.

A STRIKING PROCLAMATION.

The following striking proclamation has been issued by the Secretary-General of the Government of Indo-China, M. J. Van Vollenhoven.

Messrs. Franco! War is declared. France, faithful to its traditions, once more takes up the sword in the service

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegram was received at the American Consulate General from Manila Observatory at 7.45 p.m. yesterday:—

Cyclone of Typhoon, 137° Long. E. and 13° Lat. N. moving W.

10.10 a.m., Sept. 8.

Cyclone or Typhoon, Pacific Ocean, about half way between the Marianas Islands and the Looches, inclining northward.

1.15 p.m., Sept. 8.

Cyclone or Typhoon, Pacific Ocean, about half way between the Marianas Islands and Looches, moving W.N.W. or N.W.

FRENCH SLAVS' WAR TALK IN NEW YORK.

Mass Meeting of Polyglot Crowd.

The war fever raged in the Central Opera House, New York, on August 1, when 1,070 Slavs were gathered to pledge their hatred to Austria and their loyalty to the Allies. They were Slovenians, Croats, Slovaks and Serbs, and the speakers of the evening talked in 15 different languages.

The keynote of the meeting was the New York Tribune, was "Pan-Slavism and down with Austria." A collection of more than \$1,000 was taken up to aid Serbian patriots in getting back to their own country to fight. A Bohemian orchestra's rendition of every national anthem in the world's repertoire except the German and Austrian brought the audience to a martial frenzy, and when the banners of the various Slavic States were brought in to the music of Serbian anthems the hall was filled with Balkan battle cries. The entrance of a detachment of twenty-five Greek soldiers in the middle of the programme was the signal for another outbreak of martial fervor.

The speakers frequently were interrupted by ejaculations in various Slavic dialects, and B. Greger, speaking in Bohemian, brought the audience to its feet when he shouted, "Soon there will be no more Austria, but a great Pan-Slavic nation will rule from the Arctic Circle to the Mediterranean." Flury war speeches were delivered by E. Svobla, speaking in Czech; M. Gellner, in Hungarian; G. Becki, in Croatian, and Professor Andrej V. Gress in Russian.

Fierce attacks on Austria and appeals to the men in the audience to go over to Serbia and fight were repeated again and again. Nicholas G. Pinski, a Greek lawyer, promised the support of his nation in the approaching struggle, and forebode disastrous defeat for Austria.

Professor M. L. Papp, Serbian Consul in New York, spoke in English. He prophesied early defeat on the part of Austria's 225,000 Slav troops, with a consequent victory for Serbia.

"I was born in Austria and lived there for fourteen years," said Professor Gress, "and now no feeling in my heart is so intense as my hatred for Austria. Did you ever see a Slav in Austria who loved Austria? In France Slavs' army are 225,000 Slavs, and they would sooner shoot themselves than about a Serbia."

"I have not language strong enough to denounce Austria as at only as the denouncer herself in the ultimatum sent to Serbia. The world is just beginning to see what Slavs have seen for a hundred years—and just is done."

PEOPLES OF JAPAN.

The latest returns available concerning the population of Japan, including her territories, are those collected at the end of 1913. According to these returns, the figures for Japan are 38,250,221 males and 38,829,468 females, the total being 77,079,689. The average population per square kilometre is 139. The population of Formosa, including Pescadores, is 1,900,048 males and 1,837,031 females, the total being 3,737,079, and these people are distributed at the rate of 94 per square kilometre. The figures for Japanese Archipelago are 23,783 males and 19,490 females, the total being 43,273, distributed at an average of one for every square kilometre. The population in Korea is 7,129,771 males and 6,331,024 females, the total being 13,460,795, for every square kilometre. The figures of the Japanese population in the Kwantung leased territory are 375,010 males and 212,479 females, the total being 587,489, 144 per square kilometre. The total of 77,079,689, of which 38,816,463 are males and 38,263,226 females.

of freedom and fight for the European balance of power, threatened by German ambition. The Republic solemnly enters into this struggle, which it has done everything to avoid. Never were its arms more firm than now. The whole country, justly irritated by incessant acts of provocation, will range itself with enthusiasm under the flag. The war will be victorious, for it will be national.

"Frenchmen of Indo-China! It has been granted to us to unite our efforts with those of our brothers and to embrace the glory of dying for our country, but a sacred duty falls to our lot. We will maintain intact French influence in the Far East. We will be the guardians of France in Indo-China. We are certain of the justice of our cause. We will affirm by our resolute and dignified attitude, by our sang-froid, our profound faith in the triumph of our arms and in the destiny of our country."

"My dear compatriots! To all I address the same heartfelt and brotherly appeal. We will stand together, united around the flag. Our hearts beating in unison will dictate a discipline so strong that it will be voluntarily adopted. Vive la France!"

A Shanghai telegram to Saigon dated August 6 reported that the German mail steamer Prinz Eitel Friedrich had been converted at Tsingtau into an auxiliary cruiser; also that two German aeroplanes flying over the harbour at Tsingtau had collided, one of the aviators being killed.

The Japanese ultimatum to Germany was announced already in a Hongkong telegram to the Hsinpoing correspondent of Le Courrier Saigonais, dated August 11. The message stated that Tsingtau would be the sole objective of the Japanese.

An Anshanto has been condemned to 19 months' imprisonment for the dissemination of false reports.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

RUSSIANS STILL ADVANCING
FIGHTING CONTINUES IN
LORRAINE.

BRITISH TROOPS MARKED SUPERIORITY.

The following, which is part of the Press Bureau statement published yesterday, has been delayed in transmission.

There can be no doubt that an established personal ascendancy over the Germans. They are conscious of the fact that with anything like the numbers the result would not be doubtful. The shooting of the German infantry is poor, while the British rifle fire so far has devastated every attacking column.

Field Marshal French's report dwells on the marked superiority of the British troops of every arm. Our cavalry does as they like with the enemy until confronted with their numbers. Our artillery has never been opposed by less than three or four times their number.

The statement concludes: In short, so far as we have been given opportunities we have added to the reputation of the British Army achieving notable successes, but we must have more men to operate on a scale proportionate with the strength and power of our Empire.

THE RUSSIANS' ADVANCE.

London, Sept. 7, 11 a.m.

It is officially stated that the Russians are gradually surrounding the great fortress at Przemyśl, and that it will soon either surrender or be captured.

FIGHTING ASSUMING LARGER PROPORTIONS.

London, Sept. 7, 4.25 a.m.

Paris Communique reports that the fighting between the advanced German forces and the Bank of the German right wing is assuming larger proportions.

Fighting continues in Lorraine.

ANOTHER MINE DISASTER.

H.M.S. Pathfinder, a light cruiser of 2,940 tons, built in 1904, struck a mine on Saturday about twenty miles off the East Coast and foundered very rapidly. The loss of life is probably heavy.

H.M.S. Pathfinder was a light cruiser attached to the Eighth Destroyer Flotilla and commissioned at Portsmouth on October 1, 1913. Her officers, according to the official Navy List for July, were: Captain Francis M. Leake (and for command of the 8th Destroyer Flotilla), Lieut.-Com. (G) Charles G. Robinson, Lieut.-Com. (T) Ernest T. Favell, Lieut. (N) Gerald Leather, Lieut. Eccles J. Carter, Eng. Lieut.-Com. Thomas A. Venning, Staff Surg. Thomas A. Smyth, Staff Paym. Ernest B. Graham, Staff Paym. Sydney W. Finch, Asst. Paym. Alan G. Bath, Gunners, H. E. Morrison, Eli E. Bright, Sig. Boultswain P. H. Ford, Carpenter D. E. Wood, and Artificer Eng. F. McCarthy.

H.M.S. SPEEDY'S OFFICERS.

H.M.S. Speedy (reported yesterday to have sunk after striking a mine) was a torpedo gunboat and was engaged on the North Sea Fisheries, and re-commissioned at Sheerness on March 4, 1914. Her officers according to the official Navy List for July were: Lieut.-Com. Edward M. C. Rutherford, Lieut. (N) James C. Mansfield, Lieut. Arthur L. Sanders, Staff Surg. Leonard Warren, Ch. Artificer Eng. G. Smale, and Gunner Alfred C. Bright.

THE ALLIES' AGREEMENT.

London, Sept. 7.

The papers welcome the Agreement made by Great Britain, France and Russia as an opportune offset to German machinations.

WAR NEWS.

THE SUN OF PEACE.

Kaiser's Heart's Desire Fulfilled.

"I think God that I can look back with satisfaction on the past twenty five years of serious work, and on the great acquisitions they have brought to the Fatherland. That this has happened under the fostering rays of the sun of peace, the strength of which has victoriously dispelled every cloud appearing on the horizon, makes me particularly happy. My heart's desire has therefore been fulfilled."—The German Emperor, in a receipt, 1913.

M. DELCASSÉ INTERVIEWED.

Paris, Aug. 23.

The "Courrier des Deux" published an interview with M. Delcassé, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the course of which he says: "I think that Germany rushed into the war without giving full consideration to the evolution of Russia. Germany certainly was assured that Russia would not dare to join France, and that Great Britain would never involve herself in the war." M. Delcassé gave the story of the Anglo-French relations, and, by official documents, proved that until 1904 the German Emperor considered a rapprochement between France and Great Britain impossible, and that even after it had been accomplished he believed he would be able to destroy the growing friendship between Great Britain and Russia by wakening the suspicion of Great Britain as to the intentions of France and Russia. With regard to Italy, M. Delcassé declared that France and Great Britain are prepared to reward Italy for her neutrality by the annexation of Trieste. The Triple Entente would not protect against the annexation of Trieste, nor the occupation of Valona, though Germany and Austria were against such a combination and would never permit Italy to close the entrance to the Adriatic sea.

OVERTURES TO SERBIA.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 25.

The "Novoye Vremya" publishes a report, and vouches for its accuracy, stating that the Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburg, remaining there between August 1 and 6, after war had been declared by Germany and hostilities had begun, attempted to enter into negotiations with Serbia, his proposal being that Serbia should cease hostilities and conclude a treaty of commerce favourable to Austria, and should promise to place herself under the protection of Austria. Such an agreement would give Austria a leading role in the new Balkan Alliance.

GERMAN INTRIGUE IN RUSSIA.

Riga, Aug. 21.

It has been discovered that many German schools, supported by the local German "Deutschereisen", have been engaged in political propaganda under the auspices of German agents sent to Russia specially for this purpose. By order of the Russian Government the society has been abolished, and the schools closed.

The "Novoye Vremya" reports that the influence of the German party in St. Petersburg has been completely broken, and the most important member of the party, the Countess Klemm, ordered to remain at St. Petersburg. The well-known salon of the Countess has been the centre of German political activity in St. Petersburg, and was often visited by Count Klemm. It exercised immense influence in official Russian circles, its effect some times being felt in the Russian Foreign Office, the group being occasionally successful in securing the appointment of one of its candidates to an important position. The Government was frequently informed of the danger which might spring from this quarter, but the influence of the German Court prevailed.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Fah Tat Po's Service.)

TAKU FORTS.

PEKING, Sept. 7.

The Military Department intends to notify Legations that the Forts at Taku will be reconstructed.

AN IMPORTANT INTERVIEW.

PEKING, Sept. 7.

Admiral Lau Koon Hung has arrived at Wuchang and has had an interview with General Chi Kwei on important matters.

CHINA'S NATIONAL BONDS.

PEKING, Sept. 7.

The Bank of China and the Communications Bank have sold national bonds to the amount of \$5,000,000 which is \$3,000,000 in excess of the amount originally intended should be subscribed.

A report has been sent to the National Loan Department by Luang Shi Yu to the effect that the bonds have reached \$14,000,000.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TERM.

The Constitutional Amending Department suggests that the Presidential term should be ten years. President Yuan favours the seven years' term as in France.

WAR NEWS.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE WAR.

President Wilson Appeals for Strict Neutrality.

The opinions expressed by American papers generally have become impartial and moderate since the 18th ult. when President Wilson issued another warning to the American people to avoid the slightest branch of neutrality, says an official telegram given out by the Foreign Office on Saturday, reports the "Japan Times".

According to this message, which is dated Washington, August 30th, the President was evidently led to issue the advice by the attempt of the Germans in America to make use of Japan's action to convert the anti-German sentiment of the Americans into antagonism against Great Britain, and also by indications of a growing anti-Japanese sentiment.

GERMAN APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT.

A telegraphic appeal that was sent to President Wilson by the Chairman of the German American Alliance Society, Philadelphia, on the night of the 17th contains the following:

"We regret that the war now threatens to spread to the Far East, on account of Japan's demand that Germany should abandon all her interests in China, both political and commercial. We appeal to your Excellency and Congress in the name of humanity, civilization, and the world's peace, that the American Government should through the Japanese Ambassador at Washington, advise the Japanese Government not to involve the Far East in the war."

PRESIDENT WILSON'S WARNING AS TO NEUTRALITY.

"My fellow countrymen: The effect of the war upon the United States will depend upon what American citizens say and do. Every man who really loves America will act and speak in the spirit of neutrality."

"The spirit of the nation in this critical matter will be determined largely by what individuals in society, and those gathered in public meetings do and say: upon what the newspapers and magazines contain; upon what ministers utter in the pulpit; and upon what men proclaim as their opinion on the street."

"The People of the United States are drawn from many nations, chiefly from those now at war. It is natural and inevitable that there should be the utmost variety of sympathy and desire among them regarding the issues and the circumstances of the conflict."

RESPONSIBILITY OF AGITATORS.

"It will be easy to excite passion, and difficult to allay it. Those responsible for exciting it will assume a heavy responsibility, a responsibility for no less a thing than that people of the United States may be divided into camps of hostile opinion, not against one another."

"Such divisions among us would be fatal to our peace of mind and might seriously stand in the way of the proper performance of our duty as one great nation at peace. One people, holding itself ready to play that part of impartial mediator and to speak counsel of peace accommodations not as a partisan but as a friend."

NO TAKING SIDES.

"I venture therefore to speak in solemn warning to you against that deepest, most subtle, most essential breach of neutrality which may spring out of passionate taking sides. We must be impartial in thought as well as in action. I am speaking, I feel sure, the earnest wish of every thoughtful American, that our great country should show herself in this time of peculiar trial a nation fit beyond others to exhibit the fine price of undisturbed judgment, dignity of self control, efficiency of dispassionate action—a nation that is disturbed neither in its judgment upon others nor in her own counsel, and which keeps herself fit and free to do what is honest, disinterested, and truly serviceable for the peace of the world. Shall we not resolve to put upon ourselves restraints which will bring to the people happiness and great lasting influence for the peace that we seek for them."

WAR NEWS.

GERMAN SOCIALIST SHOT.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 26.

A telegram to the "Novoye Vremya" confirms the report that the leader of the Social Democratic Party, Herg, Liebknecht, had been shot during an anti-war demonstration in Berlin. The "Novoye Vremya" recalls that the father of Herg Liebknecht was arrested for high treason and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in 1870, when he protested against the war with France. He was one of the originators of the German Social Democratic party, and died in 1906.

WHY RUSSIA IS AROUSED.

The "Novoye Vremya" publishes an article written by the famous journalist Maximilian Harden, which appeared originally in the German newspaper "Zukunft" a few days after the declaration of war. The writer recalls the advice given by the Emperor William I to his son—that he should never quarrel with Russia, an opinion expressed also by Bismarck. He considers that the present policy of Germany is a departure from the ideas of statesmen whose political genius found its object in work and not in boasting, which latter has brought all Europe against Germany. The German Government has failed to appreciate Russia, a country which is extremely pacific but is capable of exerting immense power when roused and especially when roused by such a stimulating call as that of the liberation of Slavs from German oppression. The possibility of German success notwithstanding the writer takes a pessimistic view as to the ultimate issue of the conflict.

PROVISIONING PARIS.

The Meat Supply.

Paris, July 29.

Paris, we are assured, is in no danger of famine in the event of a mobilization. This morning the city possesses a reserve stock of four or 5,000 tons, or large enough to provide sufficient bread for close on two months for the whole population, whereas the mobilization period would not probably exceed twenty-two days. Of course during that period it would be absolutely impossible to provision the city from the outside. Paris would be compelled to live on her own resources. The city was not always so unfavourable a position, and, indeed, up to quite lately, the reserve stock of flour was sensibly under the amount which experts had considered desirable. But a few months ago a sum of 416,000 was voted, and a large reserve stock constituted by the Ministry of War.

But not even the Parisians live by bread alone. There is the question of meat. Here it is more than possible that there would be a shortage towards the later days of the mobilization, for the livestock that reaches the Parisian market comes mainly from considerable distances. The supply will thus, during the mobilization, be entirely cut off, for it is impossible to drive cattle on foot from Normandy, for instance. Unfortunately, also, there is very little cold storage plant in or near Paris, and such establishments as there are will be requisitioned by the military authorities. Paris may then find herself for a few days reduced to a vegetarian diet. Fortunately it is the season of fruit, and Paris is, as you know, surrounded by a belt of market-gardens. Parisians, with their habitual good humour, will merely think that they are making maitre, or making a cure.

ARREST OF AUSTRIAN OFFICER.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 25.

A telegram from Nish states that the Austrian officer, Major Molovashich, whose name was given to the Austrian Government as the general in-charge of the assassination of Prince Francis Ferdinand, has been arrested. Major Molovashich was for some time chief of the staff of Prince Ferdinand, and was entrusted with several important missions to Serbia. It is stated that the bombs used by Princip, the assassin, were given to him by Major Molovashich, who is now in custody at Nish.

PARIS PREPARED FOR BOMBARDMENT.

Paris, August 23.

It is generally thought that French public opinion is quite prepared for the possibility of the capital being bombarded by the Germans. There is no doubt that the most valuable treasure and objects of art have been removed from the principal museums and placed in special rooms protected by steel.

The Belgian authorities succeeded in sending 400 railway locomotives into France before they could be commandeered by the Germans during their advance into the country.

ITALIAN NAVAL COMMANDER.

Rome, Aug. 23.

The Duke of the Abruzzi has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Italian fleet.

The Socialist Party in Rome has approached M. Salandra, the Prime Minister, requesting him to convene Parliament. M. Salandra has assured them that there is no necessity for this, the Government having decided to remain strictly neutral. The Socialist Deputies insisted on the necessity for defining Italian policy in view of powerful currents at work tending to Italian policy against the interests of the nation. M. Salandra answered that there is no ground for apprehension on this score, and denied the rumours with regard to mobilization.

REMEMBER THE NAME.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Cough Remedy. Coughs, colds, whooping cough, influenza, and all the ailments of the throat and lungs, are cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is the best medicine for all these ailments, and it is so easy to take, and so safe, that it can be given to children of any age. It is sold by all Chemists and Druggists.

DISEASE CARRIERS.

INFECTION OF FRUIT BY FLIES.

The Human Factor.

The dangers of the fruit season, to which attention has lately been called in The Times, form, in some degree a phase of the fly problem. Refuse heaps (says that paper) are permitted to stand in the neighbourhood of fruit farms. These heaps are a fertile breeding ground for flies, which settle on the fruit and transmit the infection. In Kent—the fruit garden of England—the county medical officer in a recent circular states that in some rural districts of the county the sanitary arrangements are such as to facilitate the breeding of flies, while emphasis is laid on the danger from large collections of refuse from cities which are deposited in rural areas. This danger is the greater in the case of such fruit as strawberries and raspberries, which are not protected by a thick skin. We may note incidentally that the "rush" from which many people invariably suffer after eating strawberries is attributed by Professor Metchnikoff to the contact of the fruit with fertilisers in the soil. Strawberries are conveyed to London from the fruit districts by a rapid service of motor vehicles, and the buyer insists, when possible, on having fruit that has been gathered on the same day. While this ensures the fullest enjoyment of the flavour, it involves—as the following note by a bacteriological correspondent shows—a greater risk of infection.

INFECTION AND ITS SOURCES.

The bacteriologist's notes referred to above state:—The article on the danger of eating unwashed fruit seems to me to sound a justifiable note of alarm. From the bacteriological standpoint it would not be difficult to produce facts and considerations showing that this danger is not so remote as some might believe. Fruits which are eaten uncooked, the cherry, the strawberry, the apple, and the pear, are liable to bacterial contamination from many sources in their transit from the orchard or fruit-field to the table. Two classes of harmful bacteria require consideration: first, those of intestinal origin, and, secondly, the group of putrefactive bacteria. With regard to the first group, the following list of pathogenic bacteria etiologically associated with diarrhoeal diseases may be given:—Morgan's No. 1 bacillus has been frequently found in this country in cases of infantile diarrhoea and also in flies during the season when the disease is prevalent. The paratyphoid group of bacteria causing food poisoning and typhoid-like fevers, the typhoid bacillus, the cholera vibrio, and the dysentery bacillus have all to be reckoned with as possibly transmissible to man by uncooked fruits. In respect of the second group, the bacillus proteus, a common organism of putrefaction, is stated by Metchnikoff to be a frequent causal agent of infantile diarrhoea in France. Metchnikoff has shown that this bacterium grows well saprophytically on vegetables, salads, grapes, etc., at summer temperatures.

To the credit of the account of the putrefactive organisms, however, it must be added that they are powerfully antagonistic to other germs. For example it has been shown that cholera vibrios contaminating fruit were rapidly destroyed by these organisms. That the transmission of these bacteria to man by means of uncooked fruit is not unlikely will appear when we reflect that all the diseases mentioned above can on occasion be conveyed by flies, and that, as stated by your correspondent, the surroundings of the fruit fields and orchards are too often grossly insanitary.

HUMAN CARRIERS OF DISEASE.

The necessity of a high standard of personal hygiene among the pickers of fruit is rendered urgent by the recent knowledge we have obtained of human carriers of disease. In the group of intestinal diseases, notably typhoid, dysentery, and cholera, the chronic carrier is by no means infrequent, and any facility in personal cleanliness on his part constitutes a real menace to the community. In these persons the principal danger comes from the specific germs adhering to their hands. It is difficult to recognize such carriers, since they may apparently enjoy good or even excellent health. Further, if such carriers are engaged as fruit-pickers and live in insanitary conditions with defective arrangements for sewage disposal, the possibility of fly transmission of disease germs to fruit before and during picking is considerable. On these grounds we fully endorse your correspondent's suggestions for supervising and controlling from the public health standpoint the conditions under which the fruit-picking industry is carried on.

During the recent cholera epidemic in the Balkans, Serbia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Roumania on the advice of the distinguished Hygienist, the Director of the Pasteur Institute in Paris, forbade the importation of fruit from Turkey. At the present time scientific opinion seems to regard the risk of the carriage of infection by fruits as diminishing in proportion to the interval of time which has elapsed between picking the fruit and its consumption.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

THIS remedy has no superior as a cure for colds, croup, and whooping cough. It has been a favorite with the mothers of young children for almost forty years. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take. It not only cures a cold and grip but prevents their resulting in pneumonia. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy contains no opium or other narcotic and may be given as confidently to a child as to an adult. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

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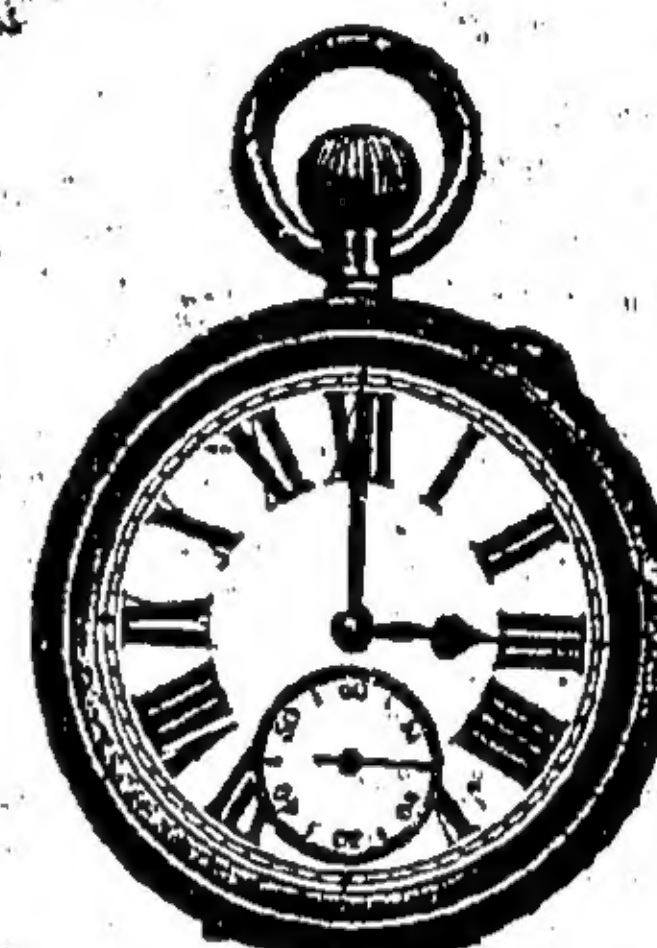
For BREAD

Weismann's

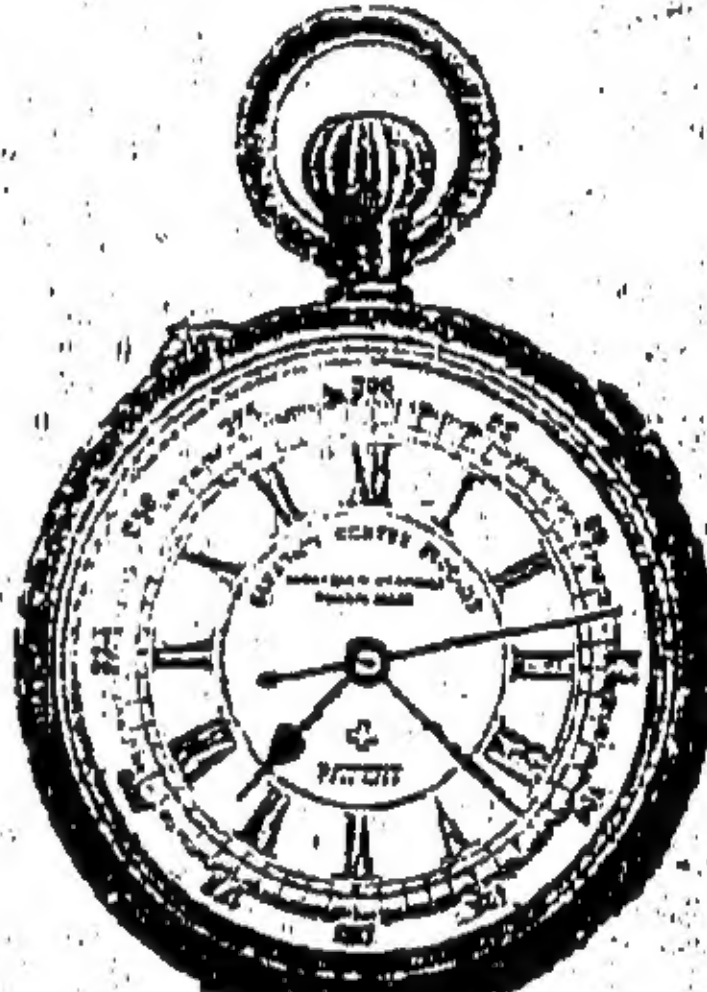
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NEW SWISS MADE
WATCHES

A SERVICEABLE WATCH
NICKLE CASE. HOLD ROMAN NUMERALS SECOND HAND STEEL WIND AND SET
Price \$5.00 Each
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A ROYAL DRINK.

"King George IV" Scotch Whisky



"King George IV" is known and appreciated everywhere for its purity, flavour, age, and digestive properties.

THE DISTILLERS COMPANY, LTD.
Largest Scotch Whisky Capital Employed
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 Codes Used: A. L. R. Fifth Edition, Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Waples.
**Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,
 Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.**
ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.
 Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained
 workmen under expert European supervision.
 All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.
 Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH (ON KEEL)	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPT. OVER ALL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDE	RISE OF TIDE AT SPRING NEAPS
KOWLOON				
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	271	100	20	1
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	271	100	20	1
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	271	100	20	1
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	271	100	20	1
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	271	100	20	1
TAIKOWTSUI				
Commonwealth Dock	400	100	20	1
ADRIEN				
Hope Dock	400	100	20	1
Lancet Dock	400	100	20	1

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager,
 1409

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.E. Kowloon Dock, Hongkong

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

OUT										IN									
Kowloon	6.50	7.42	8.40	11.35	9.00	3.00	5.15	8.00		Canton		7.00	8.30	3.05					
Hong Hon	6.54	—	8.44	11.39	9.04	—	—	—		Shum Chun	8.08	10.02	11.35	2.55	4.30	6.13			
San Ma Ti	6.59	—	8.50	11.38	9.00	—	5.22	8.07		Sheng Shui	8.12	—	11.41	3.01	4.36	6.27			
Tai Po	7.10	—	10.02	11.48	9.10	—	5.33	—		Fan Ling	8.16	—	11.44	3.05	4.40	6.30			
Tai Po Market	7.23	—	10.19	12.02	9.23	—	5.46	8.31		Tai Po Market	8.28	—	11.53	3.16	4.51	—			
Fan Ling	7.27	—	10.24	12.08	9.27	—	5.50	—		Tai Po	8.32	—	12.01	3.26	4.57	6.41			
Sheng Shui	7.36	—	10.34	12.19	9.36	—	5.58	—		Sho Tin	8.44	—	12.14	3.38	5.10	—			
Shum Chun	7.39	—	10.37	12.23	9.50	—	6.01	—		San Ma Ti	8.58	—	12.27	3.49	5.23	—			
Canton	7.44	8.21	11.00	12.27	9.54	3.45	6.06	8.50		Hong Hon	9.02	—	12.31	3.53	5.27	—			
										Kowloon	9.05	10.43	12.34	3.66	5.30	6.54			

Sha Tau Kok Branch.

Sha Tau Kok Branch.

OUT						IN					
Fan Ling	Dep.	6.05	8.20	12.30	3.20	Sha Tau Kok	Dep.	7.10	9.25	1.45	5.10
Sha Tau Kok	Arr.	7.00	9.15	1.35	4.15	Fan Ling	Arr.	8.10	10.25	1.45	5.10

TO LET

TO LET.

OFFICES in HOTEL MANSIONS,
 From 1st September next.
 Apply to:
HENRY HUMPHREYS,
 Alexandra Buildings.
 Hongkong, July 7, 1914. 602

TO LET.

**NO. 4, CLIFTON GARDENS (17
 Conduit Road),
 GODOWN 98, Wanchai Road.
 GODOWN No. 4, New Praya, Kennedy
 Town.**

Apply
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 AND AGENCY CO., Ltd.**
 Hongkong, August 29, 1914. 640

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET the South West portion of the
 first floor, including Treasury on
 Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the
ARMY BANK.

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 Hongkong, June 18, 1914. 73

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ROOMS, suitable for Office, on the
 Ground Floor of Bello Buildings, 31
 Wyndham Street.
 Apply to:
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HOUSE No. 3, "ORMSBY
 TERRACE" do.
 Apply to:
**SPANISH DOMINICAN
 PROCUSSION.**
 Hongkong, August 31, 1914. 834

TO LET.

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THE CANTON on SHAMEN, Lot 55.
 The premises now in the occupation
 of the Bank of Taiwan Ltd.
 Apply to:
L. V. D. BASSOON & Co. Ltd.,
 Hongkong, August 6, 1914. 9

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**FURNISHED, 3 CLIFTON GARDENS
 (17 Conduit Road).**
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TO LET.

GODOWN in Ice House Street.
 Apply **HONGKONG ICE CO., Ltd.,**
 Hongkong, May 21, 1914. 643

TO LET.

**A HAOIENDA E., No. 74, Mount
 Kailash Road.
 Apply CHATER & MUDY,
 No. 5, Queen's Road Central.
 Hongkong, April 2, 1914. 416**

TO LET.

**NO. 1, KNUTSFORD TERRACE,
 Kowloon.
 THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
 MENT AND AGENCY CO., Ltd.
 Hongkong, August 29, 1914. 963**

TO LET.

**TOP FLOOR HUMPHREYS BUILD-
 INGS, Kowloon. Immediate
 occupation if desired.
 "ABERTHOLWYN" Peak Road.
 Six roomed house completely furnished.
 Immediate occupation if desired.**

Apply to
**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
 Co., Ltd.,
 Alexandra Buildings,
 Hongkong, August 22, 1914.**

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 places in Hongkong:

- The Hongkong Hotel.
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- The Kowloon Ferry Wharf.
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- Leung Ming (Astor House Hotel).
- Lau Fung Kee (Astor House Hotel).
- Ab Ching (Queen's Road).
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KINGSLERE HOTEL.
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UNRIVALED position in the Hill
 district, overlooking the Botanical
 Gardens and facing the Harbour.
 Numerous quiet suites with luxuriously
 fitted Bathrooms, Telephone and Electric
 Fans.
 Telephone in Bedrooms and Sitting rooms
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 Telephone No. 1122.
 Cable Address: "Kingslere."
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 Hongkong, September 1, 1908. 124

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.
 Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.
 European Baths and Sanitary Fittings.
 Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
 Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 375.
 TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "VICTORIA."
 "VICTORIA."
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THE 'CHINA MAIL'

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 Correspondents must forward their
 names and addresses with any communica-
 tion addressed to the Editor, not necessarily
 for publication but as evidence of good
 faith.

All matter for publication should be
 written on one side of the paper only.
 No anonymously signed communication
 that has already appeared in any other paper
 will be inserted.

Letters relating to business should be
 addressed to THE SECRETARY.

Orders for extra copies of the 'CHINA
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 the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit
 20 cts., per copy.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements
 on Pages 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9
 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham
 Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements
 on pages 1, 6, 7 and 10 should be
 sent to the Editor, not later than 3 p.m.
 New Advertisements should be sent in
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 MOTOR LAUNCH of about 3
 feet L.O.A. and in good condition. For
 communication in the harbour.
 Offers including description, plan of the
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 Call on or address:
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 Telephone 792.
 Hongkong, Sept. 8, 1914. 992

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH HALF-YEARLY
 DRAWING of 65 Debentures
 (1896 issue) of the HONGKONG CLUB,
 PAYABLE on WEDNESDAY, the 20th
 September, 1914, will be held in the
 Club House at 11 o'clock, a.m., on
 FRIDAY, the 12th September, 1914.
 Bearers of Debentures are invited to
 attend the Drawing.
 By Order,
JAMES CRAIG,
 Secretary.
 Hongkong, Sept. 8, 1914. 990

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
 to sell by Public Auction,
 on
WEDNESDAY,
 the 10th September, 1914, commencing at
 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
 Des Vaux Road, Corner of
 Ice House Street—
 A QUANTITY OF
 VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND
 BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, &c.
 As follows:—
 TEAKWOOD, &c.—Two Upholstered
 Drawing Room Suites, Dining Room
 Furniture, &c., Arm-chairs and Sofas,
 Carpets and Rugs, New Brass and Brass-
 mounted Bedsteads, Bureaux, Wardrobes,
 Washstands, &c., Sideboards, Dinner
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 Chairs, &c., etc., Dinner and Dessert
 Services, Crockery, Glass and K.P. Ware,
 Cooking Stoves, (New), Kitchen Utensils,
 Cutlery, &c., &c.

Two Pianos in good condition, Inlaid
 Desks, Old Bronze Figures, Electric
 Reading Lamps, etc., 1 Marble Clock,
 Iron Safe, American Ice Chest, Typewriters,
 Grandfather's Clock, Silk Window
 Curtains, and Lace and Mosquito curtains
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 Catalogues will be issued.
 Terms:—As usual.
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 Goods are hereby informed that all
 Goods are being landed at their risk into the
 Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns
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 Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from
 the wharves, delivery may be obtained.
 Goods not cleared by the 15th September
 will be subject to rent.
 All broken, crumpled and damaged packages
 are to be re-packed in the Godowns, where
 they will be examined on 15th September
 at 1.30 a.m. Claims against the steamer
 must be presented within 7 days of arrival
 otherwise they will not be recognized.
 No fire insurance will be effected by us
 in any case whatever.
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
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 Keep a supply of Johnson's Diarrhoea
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(Registered.)

The World's Favourite Hair Oil.

For beautifying and increasing the growth of the
 hair, for preventing its falling out, for restoring it to
 its natural colour, for making it shiny, pliant and
 lustrous, and for keeping the brain cool and
 refreshed. No other hair oil can approach it in
 perfection. It has, besides, the most delicate and
 charming perfume.

TEST IT FREE.

A sample phial will be sent free of
 charge to all who write for it.

Can be had from all Universal Providers and
 other principal dealers in the Colony or from the
 sole agent Choo Chuk Wan, No. 3, Yee Wo
 Street, Hongkong.

Sole Proprietors—
KAMINIA PERFUMERY COMPANY,
 Bombay, India.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 8th at noon—Pressure has in-
 creased slightly over the Philippines and
 considerably on the east coast of China.
 It has decreased slightly to moderately at
 all other stations in the area.

A moderate anticyclone extends from
 Manchuria into the Pacific, and a depression
 covers the lower Yangtze Valley.

Another depression, probably a typhoon,
 is indicated in lat. 20° N. long. 135° E. ap-
 proximately, moving north westwards.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours
 ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon
 to-morrow:—

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood:
 Light westerly or variable winds, fine.

2.—Formosa Channel: The same as
 No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hong-
 kong and Lamook: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hong-
 kong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY.

HONGKONG DAILY WEATHER

REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1914.—A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	7.5						
Nomura	6.5	29.83			W	1	
Hakodate	5.5	29.87			W	1	
Tokio	5.5	29.89			W	1	
Kochi	5.5	29.85			W	1	
Nagasaki	5.5	29.86			W	1	
Kagoshima.	5.5	29.86			W	1	
Yokohama	5.5	29.77			W	1	
Shimonoseki	5.5	29.87			W	1	
Ishijima	5.5	29.84			W	1	
Bonin Islands	5.5	29.79			W	1	
Chufuo	5.5				W	1	
Weihsaiwei.	5.5	29.89	74	90	N	5	oor
Hankow	5.5						
Chang	5.5						
Kiukiang	5.5						
Changsha	5.5						
Shanghai	5.5	29.59	78		NE	3	oq
Outsidi	5.5	29.58	75		NE	3	oq
Shanghai	5.5	29.60	80		NE	3	oq
Shanghai	5.5	29.49	81		NE	3	oq
Swatow	5.5	29.57	81		W	2	o b
Taihook	5.5	29.61	81		W	2	o b
Taihook	5.5	29.60				0	
Taihook	5.5	29.65			S	2	
Pescadore	5.5	29.67				4	
Canton	6.5	29.65	78	86	SW	1	b
Hongkong.	5.5	29.60	81	74	W	3	b
Gap Hook.	5.5	29.56			W	4	b
Macao	5.5	29.61	81		W	2	
Wanchow	5.5						
Paihoi	5.5						
Hohow	5.5						
Philion	6.5	29.71	79		W	3	b
Tourane	5.5	29.71	79		W	3	b
O. St. James	5.5	29.80	77		W	4	b
Macin	5.5	29.65	78		W	3	o b
Macin	5.5	29.73	78		W	3	o b
Legani	5.5	29.74	78		W	1	
Bolo	5.5	29.85	80		W	1	olt
Labuan	5.5	29.83	85		W	1	o